

# KU LV6 2017

1. För  $x'(t) = A x(t)$ , där  
 $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))$  och  
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ , bestäm alla  
lösningar  $x(t)$ .

Lösning:

En lösning ges av

$$x(t) = x(0) \cdot e^{tA}, \text{ där}$$

$$e^{tA} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} (tA)^k \text{ och}$$

om  $A$  är diagonaliserbar

$$e^{tA} = P B P^{-1}.$$

$A$  diagonaliserbar om

$$\text{Tot alg. mult.} = \text{Tot geom. mult.}$$

$$0 = \det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)(3-\lambda)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 3$$

n olika egenvärden  $\Rightarrow$  T.A.M. = T.G.M.

$\Rightarrow$  A diagonaliserbar!

Behöver egenvektorer

~~...~~

😊

$$\underline{\lambda_1 = 1}$$

$$(A - 1 \cdot I)x = 0 \Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = x_3 = 0 \quad x_1 \text{ fri}$$

$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\lambda_2 = 2}$$

$$(A - 2 \cdot I)x = 0 \Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 4x_2 \\ x_2 = \text{fri} \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\lambda_3 = 3}$$

$$(A - 3 \cdot Z)x = 0 \Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -2 & 4 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \text{①} \\ \text{②} \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 0 & 7 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 7x_3 \\ x_2 = 3x_3 \\ x_3 \text{ frei} \end{cases}$$

$$V_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[P|I] = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 4 & 7 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \text{④} \\ \text{⑤} \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \text{④} \\ \text{⑤} \end{array} \sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Pc = X_0$$

$$X(t) = P B P^{-1} X(0)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{3t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_{01} \\ X_{02} \\ X_{03} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} e^t & 4e^{2t} & 7e^{3t} \\ 0 & e^{2t} & 3e^{3t} \\ 0 & 0 & e^{3t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{bmatrix} = C$$

PB

$$= C_1 e^t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + C_2 e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + C_3 e^{3t} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{=v_1} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{=v_2} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{=v_3}$

2. Lot en bas for planet  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^3$   
 ges.  $v_1$  og  $v_2$

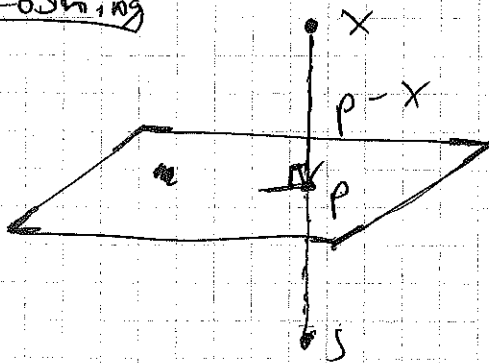
$$b_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{og } b_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Bestem spejlingen  $s$  af punkten

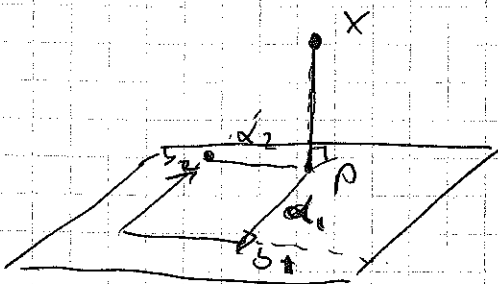
$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Løsning



$$s = x + 2(p - x)$$

Behave projektionen  $p$  af  $x$  på  $U$ .



$$p = \alpha_1 b_1 + \alpha_2 b_2$$

Noter:  $\forall \alpha : \alpha b_1 \cdot b_2 = 0 \Rightarrow b_1 \perp b_2$

$(p - x) \perp u, \forall u \in U$

$\Rightarrow (p - x) \cdot b_i = 0, i \in \{1, 2\}$

$$0 = (p - x) \cdot b_1 = (\alpha_1 b_1 + \alpha_2 b_2 - x) \cdot b_1$$

$$= \alpha_1 b_1 \cdot b_1 + \alpha_2 \underbrace{b_2 \cdot b_1}_{=0} - x \cdot b_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \frac{x \cdot b_1}{b_1 \cdot b_1} \quad \text{p.s.s.} \quad \alpha_2 = \frac{x \cdot b_2}{b_2 \cdot b_2}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{11}{6}$$

$$x \cdot b_1 = [1, 2, 4] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 11$$

$$b_1 \cdot b_1 = [1, 1, 2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 6$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x \cdot b_2 = [1, 2, 4] \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1$$

$$b_2 \cdot b_2 = [-1, -1, 1] \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 3$$

$$p - x = \frac{11}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{6}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 11 & -2 & -6 \\ 11 & -2 & -12 \\ 22 & +2 & -24 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$s = x + 2(p - x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & + & 1 \\ 2 & + & -1 \\ 4 & + & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Bestimmen eine Orthonormalbasis für den Plan  $\pi$  in  $\mathbb{R}^4$  von  
 ges. an  $x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - 4x_4 = 0$ .

Lösung

$X \in \mathbb{R}^4 \cap \text{Plan } \pi$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 - 2x_3 + 4x_4 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= x_2 \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{b_1} + x_3 \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{b_2} + x_4 \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{b_3}$$

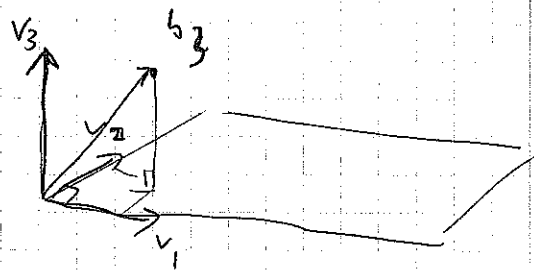
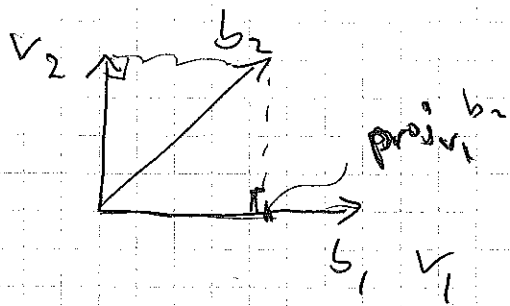
$B = \{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$  Bas für  
 Plan  $\pi$ . Man  $e_j$  in ON-Bas. für  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

$$b_1 \cdot b_2 = -2 \neq 0$$

$$b_1 \cdot b_1 = 2 \neq 1$$

i) Anwendung Gram-Schmidt.

ii) Normieren den orthogonalen Basen.



$$v_1 = b_1$$

$$v_2 = b_2 - \frac{b_2 \cdot v_1}{v_1 \cdot v_1} v_1 = b_2 - \text{proj}_{\text{span}\{v_1\}} b_2$$

$$v_3 = b_3 - \frac{b_3 \cdot v_1}{v_1 \cdot v_1} v_1 - \frac{b_3 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot v_2} v_2$$

$$v_k = b_k - \text{proj}_{\text{span}\{v_1, \dots, v_{k-1}\}} b_k$$

$$\frac{v_1}{|v_1|} = \frac{b_1}{|b_1|} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{v_2}{|v_2|} = b_2 - \frac{b_2 \cdot v_1}{v_1 \cdot v_1} v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{-2}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{v_3}{|v_3|} = b_3 - \frac{b_3 \cdot v_1}{v_1 \cdot v_1} v_1 - \frac{b_3 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot v_2} v_2$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{4}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{-4}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{4}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -6 & -4 \\ 0 & 6 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Orthonormal basis  $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$

$$= \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ -2/3 \\ 4/3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

Kontroll:

$$v_1 \cdot v_2 = -1 + 1 = 0, \quad v_1 \cdot v_3 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = 0$$

$$v_2 \cdot v_3 = -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{6}{3} = 2 \neq 0$$

Ok 😊

ii) Normen

$$u_i = \frac{1}{|v_i|} v_i$$

$$\Rightarrow u_i \cdot u_i = \frac{v_i \cdot v_i}{|v_i|^2} = \frac{|v_i|^2}{|v_i|^2} = 1$$

$$u_i \cdot u_j = \frac{1}{|v_i|} v_i \cdot \frac{1}{|v_j|} v_j = \frac{1}{|v_i||v_j|} v_i \cdot v_j = 0$$

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{|v_1|} v_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 0^2 + 0^2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

u<sub>2</sub>

$$u_2 = \frac{1}{((-1)^2 + (1)^2 + (1)^2)^{1/2}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

u<sub>3</sub>

$$u_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 + (1)^2}} \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ -2/3 \\ 4/3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\left(\frac{4}{9} + \frac{4}{9} + \frac{16}{9} + \frac{9}{9}\right)^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \frac{\cancel{\sqrt{9}}}{\sqrt{33}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{33}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ein ON-basis für  $\mathbb{R}^4$  ist

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2/\sqrt{33} \\ -2/\sqrt{33} \\ 4/\sqrt{33} \\ 3/\sqrt{33} \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

4.

Låt  $n$  vektorer  $v_1, \dots, v_n \in \mathbb{R}^n$   
vara givna. Grammatris  $M$  är

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \cdot v_1 & v_1 \cdot v_2 & \dots & v_1 \cdot v_n \\ v_2 \cdot v_1 & v_2 \cdot v_2 & \dots & v_2 \cdot v_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ v_n \cdot v_1 & v_n \cdot v_2 & \dots & v_n \cdot v_n \end{bmatrix}$$

a) Visa i fallet  $n=2$  att  
 $v_1$  och  $v_2$  är lin. beroende  
om m.  $\det(M) = 0$ .

b) Resultatet från a) gäller även  
för  $n > 2$ . Använd detta för  
att undersöka ifall vektorerna

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ och } \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ är lin. beroende.}$$

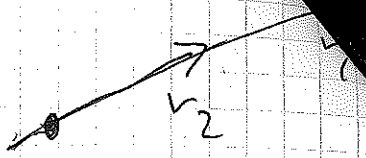
Lösning

$$n=2, \quad M = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \cdot v_1 & v_1 \cdot v_2 \\ v_2 \cdot v_1 & v_2 \cdot v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow$ : Ant. att  $v_1 = v_2$  är lin. oavh.  
beroende.

$v_1, v_2$  lin. abh.

$$\text{proj}_{v_2} v_1 = \frac{v_1 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot v_2} v_2 = v_1$$



$$\text{proj}_{v_1} v_2 = \frac{v_2 \cdot v_1}{v_1 \cdot v_1} v_1 = v_2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = \frac{v_1 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot v_2} v_2 = \frac{v_1 \cdot v_1}{v_2 \cdot v_1} v_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v_1 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot v_2} = \frac{v_1 \cdot v_1}{v_2 \cdot v_1} \Leftrightarrow (v_1 \cdot v_2)(v_2 \cdot v_1) = (v_1 \cdot v_1)(v_2 \cdot v_2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (v_1 \cdot v_1)(v_2 \cdot v_2) - (v_1 \cdot v_2)(v_2 \cdot v_1) = 0$$

$= \det(M)$

$\Rightarrow$ : ok.

$\Leftarrow$ : Anta att  $\det(M) = 0$

~~( $\Rightarrow$ )  $\frac{v_1 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot v_2} v_2 = v_1$~~

~~$= \text{proj}_{v_2} v_1$~~

~~$\frac{v_2 \cdot v_1}{v_1 \cdot v_1} v_1 = v_2$~~

~~$= \text{proj}_{v_1} v_2$~~

$$\det(M) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (v_1 \cdot v_2)^2 = (v_1 \cdot v_1)(v_2 \cdot v_2) = |v_1|^2 |v_2|^2$$

$$(v_1 \cdot v_2)^2 = (|v_1| |v_2|)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow v_1 \cdot v_2 = \pm |v_1| |v_2| \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{def.} \\ v_1 \cdot v_2 = |v_1| |v_2| \cos \theta \\ \cos \theta = \pm 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \theta = \pm 1 \Rightarrow \theta = 0 + 2\pi n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow v_1 = a v_2, \text{ for some } a \in \mathbb{R}.$$

⇐: ok. (~~the other direction~~  $\Rightarrow$ .)  
ok

V.S.B.

$$b, \text{ Let } v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow M = \begin{bmatrix} 1+4+9 & 1+2-3 & 2-6+15 \\ 0 & 1+1+1 & 2-3-5 \\ 0 & 4+9+25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 \\ 11 & -6 & 38 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det M = \begin{vmatrix} 14 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 \\ 11 & -6 & 38 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 14 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ -6 & 38 \end{vmatrix} + 11 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 11 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 14(114 - 36) + 11(-33)$$

$$= (10 + 4) \cdot 78 - (10 + 1)33 =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow 780 + 312 - 363 \\ & = 792 - 63 \\ & = 789 - 60 \\ & = 729 \end{aligned}$$

~~$$= 1500 + 600 - 330 - 33 = 2100 - 363$$~~
~~$$= 2000 - 263 - 1800 - 63 = 1740 - 3$$~~
~~$$= 736 \neq 0 = 729 \neq 0$$~~

$\det M \neq 0 \Rightarrow v_1, v_2, v_3$  sind linear  
 unabhängig.